[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 26th January, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad), for January, regrets to say that the days of annexation have returned once more. A proclamation has been issued regarding the annexation of Burma, and Lord Dufferin also seems to cast a wistful eye on some Native States. Heaven protect them! The Burman administration will not be directly subordinate to the Home Government but will be under the control of the Government of India, and therefore the Burmans are sure to be reduced to the position of slaves like natives. Unfortunately for this country its friends were unsuccessful at the late elections, while all its sworn enemies were returned: so the future appears to be very gloomy. The country enjoyed a respite from its sufferings during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.

Circulation, 225 copies.

Annexation of Burma.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, says that Bokhára is a place of great strategic importance, and that the Government of India can ill afford to view the state of affairs in

Circulation, 400 copies.

Bokhára.

that country with indifference. Russian newspapers themselves admit that Russian influence has been greatly increased there during the last ten years. Telegraph has been established and Russian troops have freely marched in the country. Muzaffaru-l-din, the late Amír, was a mere puppet in the hands of the Russian Governor-General of Turkistan. At the instance of the Russian Government he disinherited his eldest son, Abdu-l-Malik, and appointed his younger son, Abdu-l-Ahad, his heir and successor. Abdu-l-Malik has taken refuge in Abbottabad and receives a pension from the Government of India. There is no doubt that he has many partisans at Bokhára. It may be hoped that the Foreign Office will take special care of the prince and keep him under surveillance. He will prove to be of great use in an emergency.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, in commenting on the Income-Tax Bill and the Financial Minister's and the Viceroy's speeches in the Legislative Council on the 4th January, is surprised that the two able native Members who were present on the occasion made no objection to the Bill. But their silence was due to several causes. The measure was very strongly supported by the Viceroy, and the Council was charmed by his eloquence. He pleased the native Members by calling them his able and dear friends and by saying some other sweet things to them. He even led the Council to understand that for any one to oppose the measure would be folly and ingratitude. Under such circumstances, certainly no one could possibly think of offering any opposition. The expression by the Viceroy of his views regarding any measure in such strong language before the Members have expressed themselves upon it is very objectionable, inasmuch as it tends to stifle free discussion. The deficit in the finances has been brought about by a further fall in exchange, the additional military expenditure incurred during the late crisis, and the Burmese war. The *Rafíq* does not mean to say anything

Income-tax.

about the loss by exchange. But the Foreign Office is responsible for the cost of the military preparations. Had the Office not insisted on the Amír occupying Panjdeh, the crisis would not have occurred. His Highness had distinctly told the Viceroy at the Ráwalpindi Conference that Panjdeh did not belong to him. As regards the Burmese war, the conduct of Theebaw had no doubt been unsatisfactory, and the despatch of an expedition against him was inevitable. But Lord Dufferin said nothing which could justify the annexation of Burma. The measure has opened "fresh woods and pastures new" to English traders and place-seekers, but it has only added to the burdens of natives. It is true that Lord Ripon had granted rather too much relief to the tax-payer, and those who are acquainted with the condition of this country knew very well that the relief would be followed by increased taxation with a vengeance. The *Rafiq* approves of the income-tax, inasmuch as it will fall equally on Europeans and Native: even the Viceroy himself will not be exempted; it will not affect the poorer classes, and its assessment will be easier than that of the license-tax. However, the *Rafiq* will endeavour to show in a future issue that an increase in taxation is impolitic and unjustifiable. In conclusion, it will advise its countrymen to console themselves with the thought that Europeans have also been taxed with them. It is no small honour to an ass to be put in the same yoke with a horse.

Circulation, 182 copies.

The same.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, adverting to the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 4th idem, says that His Excellency spoke highly of the loyalty exhibited by natives during the late frontier crisis and hoped that they would gladly pay the proposed income-tax. It would have been a good thing if the Government of India had as gladly followed the advice of the Army Commission and abolished the separate Military Commands of Bombay and Madras. After referring to the calling out of the reserves and the

equipment of a strong fleet by Mr. Gladstone's Government on the occasion of the late imminence of hostilities between Russia and England on the north-west frontier, Lord Dufferin observed that no one would care to suggest that, while such sacrifices were made by the English tax-payers, this country itself should remain a listless spectator of the scene. Certainly not. This country is not made to indulge in games and sports. Its condition is like that of the Donkey which was subjected to hard labour, but was not fed properly. Import duties are levied on all Indian manufactures in England, while English cotton goods have been exempted by the Government of India from the payment of such duties! Is this not an injustice? Had the cotton import duties been revived, the imposition of the income-tax would have been avoided. Again the Viceroy said that the opposition originally evoked by the license-tax had subsided and the tax was now cheerfully submitted to. Probably His Excellency drew his inspiration from Anglo-Indian newspapers! The people are silent, not because they are reconciled to the tax, but because they consider opposition to be useless. Lord Dufferin has not increased the salt duty on this occasion, but has kept it in reserve for future contingencies. It will be no wonder if his Lordship shortly resorts to an increase of the salt duty in case the deficit is not fully covered by the income-tax. The *Azád* will not be surprised if the taxes remitted by Lord Ripon's Government are reimposed in due course.

Circulation, 335 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th January, says that it is well known how far Lord Dufferin has redeemed his high promises. In his speech in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Income-Tax Bill, his Lordship dwelt on the necessity for military preparations and declared that the new tax would also be imposed on European Government officers. He said that the tax would not be unacceptable to natives! Bravo! This Viceroy should be carefully preserved as a rarity.

The same.

Can he name any natives to whom the tax is not unacceptable? He should have enquired into the real condition of the people before killing them, so to say, with the knife of taxation.

The same.

A correspondent of the same paper says that the Viceroy desires to increase taxation to meet the additional military expenditure. But natives have now nothing left except their lives, and the imposition of any additional burdens on them is sure to be attended by a worse calamity than a famine—namely, a scarcity of the population. The country does not want an increase to the army, but its only prayer is to be saved from increased taxation.

Circulation, 210 copies.

The same.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khándwa), of the 20th January, says that a manufacturer of sugar presses out all juice from sugarcane and does not let even the refuse go, but uses it as fuel. The same treatment natives have received at the hands of Government. They have already been deprived of all their wealth and have nothing left, but still they will now be subjected to an income-tax. They have no alternative but to submit quietly to the inevitable. But Europeans are extremely annoyed at the extension of the tax to them. The *Sindhu* then quotes an extract from a letter that appeared in the *Bombay Times*, in which the author of the letter suggested that the Government of India should realize the additional military expenditure from native princes, condemns the proposal as unjust, but observes that Government should largely enlist native volunteers instead of strengthening the the army at the cost of adding to the burdens of the people.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The same.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, condemns the distinction made in the Income-Tax Bill between Government servants and the officials in the service of Companies, and urges that the limit of the minimum taxable income in the case of the

latter should be also raised to Rs. 1,200 a year. The *Shafiq* is of opinion that Government should have revived the cottond import duties instead of introducing the income-tax, and agrees with the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce in thinking that the Government of India should not be in a hurry to pass the Bill, but should give the public sufficient time to criticize it. A vernacular translation of the Bill has not yet been published and supplied to the native press. (The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, Etawáh, of the 20th January, is opposed to the introduction of the income-tax, and recommends the imposition of duties on cloth and other goods imported from Europe to meet the deficit.)

Circulation, 450 copies.

The same.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th January, adverting to the Income Tax Bill, observes that all official salaries up to Rs. 1,200 a year will be exempt from the payment of the tax, while the minimum limit of taxable income in the case of men in the service of companies and firms has been fixed at Rs. 500 a year. The distinction made between the two classes of officials is unjustifiable, and Dr. Hunter and the native Members of the Viceroy's Council rightly drew the attention of the Council to it at the meeting of the 11th January. It may be hoped that the Select Committee will place the two classes on a footing of equality.

Circulation, 103 copies.

The same.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, says that at last this country has been saddled with additional burdens. Russians are really a very shrewd people. Their late *finesse* in Central Asian politics was quite successful. The Government of India was again as much frightened by their threat to advance as it had been in Sher Ali's time by the arrival of their officers at Kábul, and made military preparations which cost two millions sterling; and now it has decided to introduce an income-tax to meet the cost, which will undoubtedly tend to create popular discontent. Russians had anticipated all this. When they desire to invade a country, they always

first endeavour to excite popular discontent there. When Government spent two millions sterling on military preparations simply on account of their threatening to advance, it will really be bankrupt and impose crushing taxation on the whole native population in case of an outbreak of hostilities. It would have been better if Government had called upon native chiefs and other noblemen, who had made such loyal offers of aid during the late frontier crisis, to contribute towards the increased military charges, instead of slowly cutting the throats of the poor with the blunt knife of taxation. But it must be said to the credit of Lord Dufferin that he has imposed the income-tax on all classes of the community—Europeans and Natives, officials and non-officials.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, protests against the contemplated imposition of the income-tax on pleaders, on the ground that they already pay a tax. If they are subjected to the income-tax, the fees they have to pay for the renewal of their certificates at the end of the year should be remittēd. It will be unjust to levy two taxes from them.

Circulation, 182 copies.

The same.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad), for January, says that Lord Dufferin's Government will be well known among other things for the renewal of the income-tax. Had the number of Civilians been reduced, the import duties re-imposed, and the Delhi Camp of Exercise avoided, there would have been no necessity for the introduction of such an odious impost. It is surprising that Government has only lately acquired a large country like Burma, but still there is a deficit in its treasury. Such oppression and high-handedness are sure to lead to evil consequences. When a powerful rival like Russia is, as it were, knocking at the door, Government should endeavour to win the good will of the people and not alienate them by its high-handed proceedings. The country has been drained dry of its wealth and cannot bear increased taxation.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The same.

Circulation, 106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 18th January, argues that persons whose incomes are below Rs. 100 a month can ill afford to pay the income-tax, and should consequently be exempted.

The same.

The *Siráju-l-Akhbár* (Jhelam), of the 18th January, the *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 16th January, the *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 19th January, the *Áftáb-i-Álamtáb* (Lahore), of the 18th January, approve of the income-tax, on the ground that it will fall only on the well-to-do official and non-official classes, and that the poorer classes will be exempt from its payment. But the *Panjábí* thinks that the rate at which the tax will be levied is rather high. The *Victoria Paper* suggests that the assessment should be entrusted to a committee, consisting of respectable and conscientious persons, in every district, and that an Income-Tax Commissioner should be appointed in each province, who should be constantly on the move and see that the assessments have been made properly.

The same.

Circulation, 732 copies.

Oudh tenancy question.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 22nd January, referring to the Oudh tenancy question, observes that it is believed that he new Rent Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council this year, and hopes Talukdars will not complicate matters by raising fruitless objections. They cannot do better than by leaving the matter to Sir Alfred Lyall, who is well acquainted with the rights of landlords and tenants. If they delay the measure by creating unnecessary difficulties, they will only play the game of cultivators, because English statesmen are leaning more and more every day in favour of agricultural classes. It may be hoped that Rája Amír Hasan Khán, who shortly goes to Calcutta to take his seat in the Legislative Council, will espouse the cause of tenantry in the impending controversy, for the Talukdars' Association is well able to watch the interests of landowners.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd January, in commenting upon the same subject, condemns the present state of things, and approves of the contemplated grant of occupancy rights to cultivators. If peasants are assured of the possession of their holdings and are not liable to eviction at the end of the year, they will undoubtedly be induced to lay out their capital in improvements on land. But both landlords and cultivators should endeavour to secure a reduction in the Government demand. In England no tax is levied on land. If the British Government looks upon its English and Native subjects with an eye of equality, it should also show some indulgence to the latter in the matter of land revenue. It is strange that Government speaks very highly of Akbar's land-revenue system, but still it does not itself adopt it. If that system were introduced, landholders would have to give Government a fixed proportion of the annual produce in kind as revenue. The merit of such an arrangement is that both Government and land-holders would be equally affected by good and bad seasons. Moreover, if Government sent grain to England in payment of the Home charges, it would be saved the loss by exchange.

The same.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, says that it is believed that the Allahabad High Court receives no applications by post. This practice must debar from justice many poor people who live at a distance and who cannot afford to go themselves to Allahabad or engage pleaders. The *Nasím* is of opinion that at least the Court should receive by post applications for revision of judgments, because subordinate officers are not very careful in deciding unappealable cases.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Applications for revision of judgments to the Allahabad High Court.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 23rd January, says that it is well known that zamíndárs fleece their tenants in a varitey of ways; they do not grant receipts for payments made by the

Circulation, 240 copies.

Receipts granted by landlords to cultivators.

latter and often realise the rent twice over. In order to put a stop to the evil, the Collector of Sháhjahánpur has ordered landowners to grant receipts on printed forms prescribed by himself. Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule introduced the use of printed forms for receipts in Bijnor, and Mr. A. M. Markham is also anxious to encourage their use. However, some dishonest zamíndárs still refrain from using printed forms. Tahsíldárs should see to this and strictly enforce the orders of the Collector in this matter.

Litigation.

The *Mulki Shuhda* (Lahore), of the 18th January, publishes a picture to show the evil effects of litigation on the country. A cow, named India, is held by the horn and tail by two persons, called Plaintiff and Defendant, while two other persons, named Goverment and Pleader, are busy milking her.

Police.

The same paper publishes a picture in which a police official is represented as holding some persons of bad character by ropes tied round wrists and as letting off others who have paid him bribes.

Circulation, 500 copies.

High rates of interest prevalent in India.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 20th January, says that it would appear that in France no trader is allowed to borrow money at more than 5 per cent. interest, and no civil officer at more than 6 per cent. This is as it should be. Such a restriction is also sadly needed in this country to check the high rates of interest in vogue here. But the difficulty is that Government considers an interference in such matters as opposed to the principles of free trade. However, English imports are exempt from the payment of any duty in this country, while Indian manufactures are subjected to an import duty in England!

Circulation, 550 copies.

Delay in supply of copies of Bills to the press in the Panjab.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, complains of alleged delay in the supply of copies of Bills to the press. The editor generally gets a Bill after it has already

been passed, or only one or two days previous to its final introdcution in the Legislative Council. A copy of the Lahore Tramway Bill reached the editor on the 18th or 19th January, although the Bill was to be again considered by the Council on the 1st idem! Any comments on a Bill at such a late hour are useless. The Lahore Secretariat should arrange for the prompt distribution of copies to newspapers.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Nawáb Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Maliar Kotla, Panjáb.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, quotes an extract from the journal of the Anjuman-i-Kasur, in which the journal is glad to state that Nawáb Nizámu-l-din Khán of Mamdot has been appointed a Lieutenant in the British army, and that Colonel Iltáf Ali Khán of Kapurthala is allowed to receive military training in England; but is surprised that Nawáb Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, brother to the Chief of Maliar Kotla, has been refused permission to go to England for the same purpose. The *Rafíq* observes that it also drew the attention of Government to the subject in its issue of the 8th March, 1884, and asks Sir Charles Aitchison to reconsider the subject. Confidence begets confidence.

Circulation, 2,500 copies.

Native army.

The *Akhbár-i-Á'm* (Lahore), of the 20th January, publishes an article headed by a native proverb, which means that a man flatters even a low person (literally, calls even an ass his father) to gain his ends. The *Akhbár* observes that the question of the improvement of the position of native troops, which at present so greatly engages the attention of Government, shows that Government is disposed to make great military preparations. It would seem to be the conviction of Government that an outbreak of hostilities on the north-west frontier is inevitable and is sure to take place within a year or two, and that the native army will have to be employed largely on the occasion. But it is well known that the condition of the native troops is very unsatisfactory owing to the indifference with which

they have always been treated by Government. However, Government is now anxious to improve the position of the army in every way. The *Akhbár* then describes the concessions which Government contemplates extending to native soldiers.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Whipping.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, regrets to say that whipping is inflicted in a very objectionable way in this country. Criminals are entirely stripped of their clothing when they are whipped! Rája Amir Hasan Khán would lay the native population under a deep obligation if he drew the attention of the Supreme Legislature to the indecent practice and had it stopped.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Laidman case.

A Lucknow correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, in commenting upon the Laidman case, says that there should be erected somewhere a statue of Sir Alfred Lyall cutting the throat of Justice with the knife of race sympathy. Englishmen should be represented round him making an attack upon Justice.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Appointment of Nawáb Abdul Latíf Khán as Prime Minister of Bhopal.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, is glad to state that Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán, a retired member of the Subordinate Executive Service in Bengal, has been appointed Prime Minister of Bhopal. He is an able man, but his conduct is said to be characterized by pride. It may be hoped thathe will behave himself properly at Bhopal, and that his administration will be beneficial to the State.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The same.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th January, approves of the elevation of Nawáb Abdul Latíf Khán to the Prime Ministership of Bhopal, praises him for his ability, and observes that Lord Dufferin's Government has acted wisely in refraining from appointing a European to the office, as was suggested in some quarters. Maulvi Sadiq Hasan Khán was never appointed

Prime Minister. Being the Begam's consort, he merely assisted Her Highness in the administration with his advice. But some native newspapers persist in representing him as having been Prime Minister and in heaping abuse on his devoted head. Moreover, the Supreme Government has not yet published the reasons which have induced it to degrade him; but the publications which are hostile to him, have evolved many serious charges against him out of their own inner consciousness.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, says that it is rumoured that Maulvi Mihdi Ali Khán, C.S.I., who is at present employed in Hyderabad, has been elevated to the Prime Ministership of Kashmir. If the rumour is well founded, the *Azád* does not understand on what principle the appointment has been made. To its thinking, Sir T. Madho Rao is best suited for the office. The selection of their Prime Ministers should be entirely left to Native Princes.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Rumoured appointment of Maulvi Mihdi Ali Khán, C.S.I., as Prime Minister of Kashmir.

The same paper says that when the question of the restitution of Berar to the Nizám was raised some years ago, some Anglo-Indian newspapers objected to the proposal, on the ground that the European members of the Berar Commission, who would be thrown out of employ *en bloc* in that case, could not at once be provided for in other provinces. Obviously the objection was most trivial. However, the officers in question can now be best employed in the newly-acquired country of Burma, and therefore the Nizám should avail himself of this opportunity to revive the question. It may be hoped that the Government of India will accede to His Highness' request for the sake of its good name.

Restoration of Berar to the Nizám.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th January, says that only the address is to be written on the stamped side of post-cards, but

Circulation, 182 copies.

Post-cards.

that natives often break the rule through ignorance and make the addressees liable to the payment of half an anna. It is well known that English has yet made little progress among the people, and therefore the instructions printed in English on the post-cards should be also printed in vernacular to save them from loss.

Need for the issue of return-tickets by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.

A correspondent of the same paper urges that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company should also issue return-tickets, as has long been done by the other railway companies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 108 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, in a Supplement printed in golden letters, expresses great satisfaction at the success of the Ahl-i-Hadis community of Meerut in their dispute with the Hanafi Musalmáns. The judgment of the Munsif of Meerut, allowing the Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns the free use of Muhammadan mosques, was appealed against by the Hanafis, but has been upheld by the Subordinate Judge.

Religious dispute between the Hanafi and Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns, Meerut.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, says that Nawáb Asálat Khán's religious endowment at Moradabad, which was under the management of the late Nawáb Kázim Ali Khán, a native of Rámpur, has, since the death of the wife of the latter, been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, together with his own estate, and urges that the management of the endowment should be entrusted to a respectable Musalmán or a Muhammadan committee.

Nawáb Asálat Khán's religious endowment, Moradabad.

Circulation, 200 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th January, received on the 25th idem, complains that one Majju, a butcher, has opened a new shop for the sale of beef at Moradabad without obtaining

A new shop for the sale of beef opened at Moradabad.

permission from the Municipal Committee, and that the shop is a source of great annoyance and inconvenience to both the Hindus and Musalmáns who live in the neighbourhood, and asks the Magistrate to see to this.

A liquor-shop situated near the boarding-house, Benares.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 18th January, in an article communicated by a student, complains that a liquor-shop is situated near the door of the boarding-house at Benares, and that the people who visit the shop in the evening generally make much noise, to the great inconvenience of boarders. The writer urges that the shop should be removed to some other place.

Circulation, 1,750 copies.

People cheated by gamblers at Karmá, Allahabad.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that on every Monday and Friday, when a large market for the sale of cattle and hides is held at Karmá, Allahabad, some professional gamblers take their seats on the road outside the village, entice ignorant peasants to gaming, and cheat them of all their money. The police should see to this.

Auction sales at Delhi.

A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 18th January, complains that at Delhi some natives, in conjunction with Europeans, have established stalls for sale of goods by auction and cheat ignorant peasants by employing by-bidders.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Urdu version of the *Bostán-i-khyál.*

The *Mufíd-i-Hind* (Delhi), of the 24th January, complains that at page 440 of the Urdu translation of the Persian book, called the *Bostán-i-khyál*, the translator has greatly abused the Jain or Saraogi religion.

An objectionable article on the Begam of Bhopal.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th January, publishes an article on the Begam of Bhopal which is very objectionable in tone.

Circulation, 335 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885-86.	1885-86.	
1	*Afsán* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nasíru-l-Zamán Khán.	Jan. 18th ...	Jan. 22nd.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Álam-táb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Áyá Singh ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	103 copies.
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 18th, 20th & 22nd.	,, 21st, 23rd & 25th respectively.	500 ,,
5	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	,, 14th ...	,, 23rd ...	250 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 19th ...	,, ,, ...	65 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 20th & 23rd,	,, 23rd & 26th respectively.	2,500 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Ali Khán ...	,, 19th ...	,, 23rd ...	400 ,,
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 15th ...	,, 21st.	
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 19th & 23rd,	,, 21st & 26th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rahmatullah ...	,, 1st & 16th...	,, 20th.	
12	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	106 copies.
13	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	250 ,,
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,

16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	102	,,
17	*Azád* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 19th ...	,, 20th ...	182	,,
18	*Bahár-i-Hind* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Momin Husain ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	100	,,
19	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	,,	,,
20	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	1,750	,,
21	*Bhárat Prakásh* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 15th ...	,, 20th ...	150	,,
22	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	250	,,
23	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	500	,,
24	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhupál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 24th ...	313	,,
25	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multan ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Ráj Náth ...	,, 13th ...	,, 25th ...	150	,,
26	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	335	,,
27	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Prasád ...	For December ...	,, 20th ...	300	,,
28	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúrthalá.*	Kapurthalá ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Báwá Arjun Singh ...	Jan. 9th ...	,, 24th ...	365	,,
29	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahárájj Kishun ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	300	,,
30	*Gyán Pradáyiní Patriká.*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Nabin Chander Rái ...	For September ...	,, 20th ...	150	,,
31	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	Jan. 21st ...	,, 25th ...	633	,,
32	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For January ...	,, 20th ...	225	,,
33	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	Jan. 19th to 16th,	,, 20th to 25th, respectively.		
34	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	,, 15th ...	,, 21st ...	260	,,
35	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 16th & 20th,	,, 21st & 24th,	132	,,
36	*Kárunámah* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	265	,,
37	*Kashí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).	
38	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	350 copies.	
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 16th & 20th,	,, 21st & 24th respectively.	200	,,
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Ám* ...	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rallá Rám ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd.		

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885-86.	1885-86.	
41	*Khair Khwáh-Kashmír,*	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	Jan. 21st ...	Jan. 25th.	
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Birj Lál ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	400 copies.
43	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	200 ,,
44	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 19th, 12st & 23rd.	,, 22nd, 24th & 26th respectively.	450 ,,
45	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	90 ,,
46	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	208 ,,
47	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	50 ,,
48	*Mazáq-ká-Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th.	
49	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	100 ,,
50	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhibu-llah ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	240 ,,
51	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	400 ,,
52	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	100 ,,
53	*Mufíd-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amír Singh ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th.	
54	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	700 ,,
55	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	Jan. 23rd ...	
56	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Alíján ...	,, 15th ...	,, 20th ...	50 ,,
57	*Náiyar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	200 ,,
58	*Najmul-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	275 ,,
59	*Najmul-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	,, 7th & 15th,	,, 22nd & 25th respectively.	200 ,,
60	*Nasm-i-Agra* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	325 ,,

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61	*Nasim-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Shiva Naráyan ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	96 ,,
62	*Nasim-i-Jaunpur*	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Isháq ...	,, 12th ...	,, 21st ...	
63	*Nasim-i-Sahar*	...	Badáun	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	175 ,,
64	*Nigamomáydn*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Debí Prasád ...	For January ...	,, 20th ...	131 ,,
65	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Jan. 20th ...	,, 25th ...	100 ,,
66	*Núr Afshán*	...	Ludhiáná	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	755 ,,
67	*Núru-l-Absár*	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
68	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 23rd ...	403 copies.
69	*Nuzratu-l-Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	....	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	200 ,,
70	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthí-English.		Ditto	...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	415 ,,
71	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 19th to 25th,	,, 20th to 26th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
72	*Oudh Punch*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 14th ...	,, 20th ...	375 copies.
73	*Panjábí Akhbár*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 16th, 20th & 23rd.	,, 22nd, 24th & 26th, respectively.	275 ,,
74	*Panjáb Punch*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	80 ,,
75	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	295 ,,
76	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 20th ...	,, 20th ...	600 ,,
77	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*		Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, ,, ...	,, 22nd.	
78	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	125 ,,
79	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	...	Siálkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Díván Chand ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	400 ,,
80	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885-86.	1885-86.	
81	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly ...	Khádim Alí ...	Jan. 19th, 21st & 23rd.	Jan 21st, 23rd & 26th respectively.	550 copies.
82	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	315 ,,
83	*Rain Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Dec. 31st ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
84	*Reformer* ...	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	Jan. 16th ...	,, 22nd ...	700 ,,
85	*Rozánah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	,, 20th to 26th,	,, 20th to 26th respectively.	600 ,,
86	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Baháwalpur...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	264 ,,
87	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, ,, ...	,, 23rd ...	280 ,,
88	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 18th ...	,, ,, ...	216 ,,
89	*Sarosh-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Wali Muhammad ...	,, 16th & 24th,	,, 20th & 26th respectively.	600 ,,
90	*Shafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	400 ,,
91	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, 24th ...	,, 25th ...	103 ,,
92	*Shekh Chilli* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mán Singh ...	,, 16th ...	,, 22nd.	
93	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	175 ,,
94	*Siráju-l-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	400 ,,
95	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwá ...	Maráthi-Hindí.	Ditto ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	210 ,,
96	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	125 ,,
97	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	80 ,,

98	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Muhammad Alí ...	,,	21st ...	,,	23rd ...	,,	,,
99	*Vazír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,,	17th & 24th,	,,	20th & 26th respectively.	200	,,
100	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,,	18th to 23rd,	,,	21st to 26th respectively.	975	,,
101	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházipur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,,	18th ...	,,	23rd ...	250	,,
102	*Zarifu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sábit Alí ...	,,	16th & 24th,	,,	20th & 25th respectively.		

ALLAHABAD;
The 26th January, 1886.

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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

Received up to 2nd February, 1886.

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